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ARIZONA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION NEWSLETTER

Vol. XV No. 11
November 1991

Unemployment Rate

Seasonally Adjusted
September*

ARIZONA	–	5.4%
Maricopa Co.	–	4.7
Pima Co.	–	3.5
United States	–	6.7

Consumer Price Index

U.S. – September 1991
Base = 1982-84

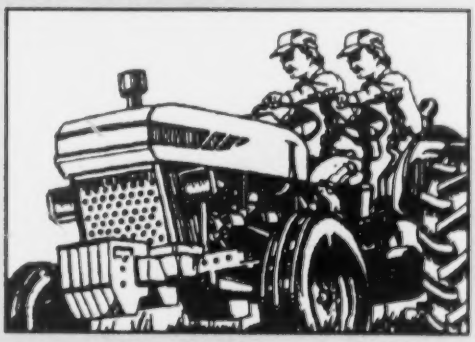
Wage Earner/Clerical Worker	–	135.2
% Chg. Year Ago	–	3.1
All Urban	–	137.2
% Chg. Year Ago	–	3.4

Phoenix – 3rd Qtr 1991
Base = 1982-84

All Urban	–	137.4
% Chg. Year Ago	–	2.7

Tucson CPI No Longer Available (see May 1991 *Arizona LMI Newsletter*)

* Preliminary



Doubling-Up

BLS Survey Shows No Change in Nation's Multiple-Jobholder Rate

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Arizona Department of Economic Security
— Moving People Toward Self-Sufficiency

No Change in Rate of 'Moonlighting,' BLS Survey Shows

Whether they were earning money to pay off credit-card bills or selling insurance out of their home, an estimated 7.2 million U.S. workers held two or more jobs in May of this year — about the same number as in May 1989 — the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported in late October. Meanwhile, the nation's multiple-jobholding rate — the proportion of all employed persons with two or more jobs — was 6.2 percent in May, the same rate as in May 1989.

Estimated data on multiple jobholders for May was compiled from answers to supplementary questions in the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of about 60,000 households that provides basic labor force and unemployment data for the nation.[1] It was the first time since May 1989 that questions on multiple jobholding were asked and the fourth time since 1980.[2]

For the purpose of the CPS survey, a multiple jobholder is defined as an employed person who, during the survey week: had a job as a wage or salary worker with two employers or more; was self-employed and also held a wage or salary job; or worked as an unpaid family worker but also had a secondary wage or salary job.[3]

The U.S. multiple-jobholding rate escalated rapidly during the 1980s, jumping from 4.9 percent in 1980 to 5.4 percent in 1985, to 6.2 percent in 1989. But with the U.S. economy entering a recession in July 1990 and total employment falling considerably since then, the lack of growth in dual jobholding from May 1989 to May 1991 is not surprising. During prior recessions, the incidence of "moonlighting" had either declined or remained about unchanged, as employment cutbacks make it harder to hold onto or obtain a second job.

Somewhat surprisingly, Arizona's recent fast growth in part-time employment (see *Arizona LMI Newsletter*, October 1991) — which makes up three-fourths of secondary jobs for multiple jobholders — did not translate into a higher multiple-jobholder rate in May than in May 1989. In fact, Arizona's rate declined and was the next-to-lowest multiple-jobholding rate for all states and Washington D.C. in May, at 3.9 percent, only ahead of Louisiana (3.2 percent). Arizona's multiple-jobholder rate also ranked low in May 1989, at 4.9 percent, ahead of only five other states.[4]

One possible explanation for the state's lower rate: As Arizona's economy slowed between May 1989 and May 1991, second jobs became more difficult to obtain. And, although the change could not shown to be statistically significant, published CPS data for 1989 and 1990 show much faster growth in the number of Arizonans who took part-time work involuntarily — because they were unable to find full-time jobs — than those voluntarily taking part-time jobs.[5,6]

This would indicate a sluggish state

Table 1. U.S. Multiple-Jobholding Rates by Selected Characteristics, May, 1970-91[1,2]

	Overall	Men	Women	White	Black[3]
1970	5.2%	7.0%	2.2%	5.3%	4.4%
1971	5.1	6.7	2.6	5.3	3.8
1972	4.8	6.0	2.4	4.8	3.7
1973	5.1	6.6	2.7	5.1	4.7
1974	4.5	5.8	2.6	4.6	3.8
1975	4.7	5.8	2.9	4.8	3.7
1976	4.5	5.8	2.6	4.7	2.8
1977	5.0	6.2	3.4	5.3	2.6
1978	4.8	5.8	3.3	5.0	3.1
1979	4.9	5.9	3.5	5.1	3.0
1980	4.9	5.8	3.8	5.1	3.2
1985	5.4	5.9	4.7	5.7	3.2
1989	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.5	4.3
1991	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.4	4.9

Notes:

1. Data for 1970-80 do not reflect 1980 census population controls. Comprehensive surveys of multiple jobholders were not conducted in 1981-84, 1986-88, and 1990.
2. Multiple jobholders as percent of all employed persons in specified group.
3. Data for years prior to 1977 refer to the "black-and-other-population" group.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1991

Table 2. U.S. Multiple Jobholders and Multiple-Jobholder Rates by Age, Marital Status, and Industry, May 1991 (Numbers in Thousands)

Characteristic	Both Sexes		Men		Women	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]
Age						
Total, 16 Years and Over	7,183	6.2%	4,054	6.4%	3,129	5.9%
16 to 19 years	267	5.0	155	5.6	113	4.3
20 to 24 years	770	6.4	418	6.6	352	6.2
25 to 34 years	2,141	6.5	1,227	6.7	915	6.1
35 to 44 years	2,172	6.9	1,222	7.2	949	6.6
45 to 54 years	1,245	6.2	668	6.2	576	6.2
55 to 64 years	494	4.4	311	4.9	183	3.8
65 Years and Over	94	2.7	52	2.6	42	2.8
Marital Status						
Single	1,786	6.3%	947	6.0%	838	6.7%
Married, Spouse Present	4,259	6.0	2,747	6.7	1,512	5.0
Widowed, Divorced, or Separated	1,138	6.5	359	5.3	779	7.4
Industry						
Agriculture	179	5.2%	139	5.1%	41	5.6%
Non-agricultural Industries	7,003	6.2	3,915	6.4	3,088	5.9
Wage and Salary Workers	6,691	6.4	3,733	6.8	2,958	6.0
Mining	25	3.4	17	2.8	8	5.8
Construction	271	4.7	239	4.6	33	6.4
Manufacturing	1,044	5.2	798	5.9	245	3.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	487	6.2	356	6.4	131	5.6
Wholesale Trade	261	6.1	190	6.3	70	5.7
Retail Trade	914	5.3	444	5.3	470	5.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	414	5.9	187	6.5	227	5.4
Services	2,747	7.7	1,125	8.8	1,622	7.1
Public Administration	528	9.3	376	11.5	152	6.2
Self-employed Workers	306	3.5	182	3.2	123	4.0
Unpaid Family Workers	7	2.9	(2)	(2)	7	3.4

Notes:

1. Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons in specified group.
2. Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1991

economy that forced many laid-off workers and recent entrants into the labor market who wanted full-time jobs to take part-time work, thus leaving fewer part-time jobs available for those wanting secondary work. (A more detailed look at part-time employment will follow in an upcoming *Arizona LMI Newsletter*.)

Caution should be used, however, when trying to analyze Arizona's multiple-jobholding rate because it was determined from only one month's worth of CPS data, CPS' survey sample for the state is relatively small (640 households), and seasonal factors due to the timing of the survey — in this case, the month of May — could also affect the significance of the data.

States with the highest multiple-jobholding rates tend to be in areas of the country that have a high percentage of agricultural jobs, according to one BLS official, because a large number of farmworkers take second jobs to make ends meet. States with the highest multiple-jobholding rates in May were: Wyoming (12.7 percent), South Dakota (11.6 percent), Montana (11.1 percent), and Minnesota and Idaho (both 10.0 percent). All of these states have above-average numbers of agricultural workers as a share of their total employment, compared to agricultural workers' share of national total employment.

Following are some of the major findings on multiple jobholders from the May CPS survey:

- The number of women holding more than one job (3.1 million) and the female multiple-jobholding rate (5.9 percent) were unchanged from 1989. Over the past two decades, the number of women holding more than one job has increased nearly fivefold and the proportion of all multiple jobholders who were women has risen from 16 percent to 44 percent.

- The multiple-jobholding rate for men of 6.4 percent was unchanged from May 1989; from the early 1970s, until it increased in 1989, the rate had held at around 6 percent.

- Across age and sex groups the highest incidence of multiple jobholding continued to be among men and women 35 to 44 years of age — 7.2 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively.

- When looking at sex and marital status, married men were still the most likely to work at more than one job, while married women were somewhat less likely to do so than women without a spouse. Widowed, divorced, or separated women had a high rate of multiple jobholding, 7.4 percent.

- Workers whose primary jobs were in public administration and the services industry continued to have the highest multiple-jobholding rates, 9.3 and 7.7 percent, respectively. Among major occupational groups, workers whose primary jobs were in managerial and professional fields had the highest rate, 7.3 percent.

- More than 91 percent of persons who worked a second job did so in a non-agricultural industry. Of these, just over three-fourths were moonlighting as wage and salary workers; the remainder were self-employed.

- More than 72 percent of multiple jobholders combined one full-time and one part-time job; a little more than 23 percent worked at two part-time jobs; and nearly 4 1/2 percent had two full-time jobs. Women were much more likely than men (36 percent vs. 14 percent) to work two part-time jobs.

- About 40 percent of dual jobholders reported that they worked at more than one job in order to meet regular expenses or pay off debts, while about 16 percent indicated that they moonlighted because they enjoyed the work on the second job. One-fourth were about equally divided among those who wanted to save for the future, get experience or build up a business, and earn extra money to buy a specific item.

- About 2.7 million multiple jobholders (38 percent) reported that some of their second-job work was done at home, up from 2.3 million (32 percent) in May 1989, while 1.2 million (16 percent) this year said all of it was done at home, compared to 971,000 (13 percent) in 1989.

Additional information on multiple jobholding can be found in the article, "Multiple jobholding up sharply in the 1980's," in the July 1990 issue of the Monthly Labor Review

—U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; and DES, Research Administration

Notes:

1. The Current Population Survey (CPS) provides basic information on the status of the labor force population 16 years and over. The CPS is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census using a scientifically selected national sample of about 60,000 households (640 in Arizona) with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

2. Data on multiple jobholding were collected annually each May prior 1980, but due to budget constraints since 1980 the data have been collected only three other times — in May of 1985, 1989, and 1991.

3. A person employed only in private households (e.g., cleaner, gardener, baby-sitter) who worked for two or more employers during the survey week is not counted as a multiple jobholder; working for several employers is considered an inherent characteristic of private household work rather than as an indication of multiple jobholding. Also excluded from CPS estimates are self-employed persons with additional firms or businesses and persons with any additional jobs as unpaid family workers. The primary job is the one at which the greatest number of hours were worked.

(Continued on page 10)

The Arizona Labor Force in September

Weak seasonal employment gains (6,200) and a smaller-than-normal drop in the number of unemployed (4,300) caused the state's jobless rate in September to rise two-tenths of a percentage point, seasonally adjusted, to 5.4 percent. Unemployment in Arizona (and the nation) normally declines in September as students leave the labor force and return to school, while employment usually rises, principally because school staff return to work.

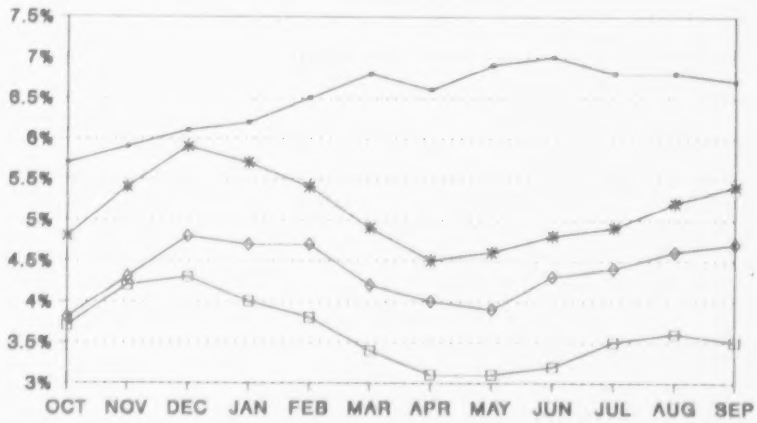
The state's two urban counties had diverging labor patterns in September with Maricopa County resembling the state and Pima County showing a more seasonal employment picture. Pima County's number of unemployed fell 400 while its employed rose 2,200, causing its seasonally adjusted unemployment rate to drop one-tenth of a point to 3.5 percent. In Maricopa County there was no change in unemployment while employment fell 2,400, resulting in the Phoenix metro-area's jobless rate rising one-tenth of point to 4.7 percent. Across the rest of the state unemployment rates rose in nine counties, declined in three, and remained the same in one.

While schools were the seasonal engine of September job growth, trade and services contributed seasonally as well. Total non-farm payroll jobs were up 30,900 from August with 28,600 coming from schools, 2,200 from trade, and 3,900 from services.

Over the year, total non-farm payroll employment has grown 22,400, a mere 1.5 percent September-to-September gain. And while August's similarly low annualized job growth of 1.6 percent ranked Arizona sixth in the nation, that was more a measure of how poorly the rest of the country was doing than how well-off was Arizona's economy.

Only automotive trade and lodging services showed any over-the-month strength statewide. Most notably, lodging services added 2,000 jobs in September while growth of 1,000 is normal for the month.

Figure 1. U.S., Arizona, Maricopa County, and Pima County Unemployment Rates, October 1990-September 1991



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; and Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, October 1991

Manufacturing Shows Weakness

Arizona's manufacturing sector echoed the national experience in September, losing 400 jobs after posting gains in August. And, similar to the nation, most manufacturing losses came from machinery (-400) and aircraft and missiles (-300) businesses. Weak seasonal gains in non-durable goods manufacturing offset some of the losses. Last month, Arizona factory jobs were down 5,900 over-the-year, and were 11,400 below peak manufacturing employment levels in September 1988.

Steady construction employment levels was evidence of a healthier industry here than the country as a whole, which lost 6,000 construction jobs (seasonally adjusted) last month. Arizona loses 300 construction jobs on average in September. Nevertheless, Arizona construction remained down 3,900 jobs over-the-year and 36,000 jobs below peak employment in June 1986.

On a more positive note, construction employment was up 4,600, or 6.0 percent from the trough in February. Similarly, Maricopa County construction was up 3,400 jobs, or 6.9 percent from the trough in March. The seasonal trough-to-peak gain for Arizona's construction employment has averaged 5.1 percent over the last five years.

If the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee continues to hold down interest rates, or lowers them more, there is hope for continuing recovery in Arizona's construction industry into 1992. Some seasonal decline can be expected during the fourth quarter of 1991.

Finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), a sector with some ties to the construction industry, did not do well in September. FIRE lost 500 jobs, most in the finance and insurance sectors. Perhaps that was to be expected given the public announcement of one failed major Arizona insurance firm.

Speaking of industries with failing companies, transportation lost 600 jobs last month, marking the first September loss in

(Continued on page 10)

Arizona Labor Forc

September 19

	ARIZONA			AMOUNT CHANGE	
	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. - Sept.	1990 - 1991
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE***	1709.5	1707.6	1742.8	1.9	-33.3
Total Unemployment	94.9	99.2	89.7	-4.3	5.2
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	5.8%	5.1%	—	—
Unemployment Rate (Sea. Adj.)****	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%	—	—
Total Employment	1614.6	1608.4	1653.1	6.2	-38.5

Note: Above labor force statistics should not be used for economic-assistance programs

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SAL

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1520.5	1489.6	1498.1	30.9	22.4
Manufacturing	179.3	179.7	185.2	-0.4	-5.9
Durable Goods	132.6	133.3	139.1	-0.7	-6.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass	6.2	6.2	6.9	0.0	-0.7
Primary and Fabricated Metals	13.9	14.0	14.1	-0.1	-0.2
Primary Metals	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metals	7.7	7.8	7.9	-0.1	-0.2
Machinery	56.6	57.0	59.4	-0.4	-2.8
Aircraft and Missiles	24.6	24.9	27.3	-0.3	-2.7
Lumber and Wood Products (Excluding Furniture)	6.6	6.5	6.6	0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	46.7	46.4	46.1	0.3	0.6
Food and Kindred Products	11.0	10.9	10.4	0.1	0.6
Printing and Publishing	17.0	17.1	17.3	-0.1	-0.3
Mining and Quarrying	13.3	13.3	12.6	0.0	0.7
Copper Mining	10.7	10.7	9.9	0.0	0.8
Construction	81.3	81.3	85.2	0.0	-3.9
Trans., Communications, & Public Utilities	81.1	81.8	81.8	-0.7	-0.7
Transportation	46.6	47.2	45.8	-0.6	0.8
Communications and Public Utilities	34.5	34.6	36.0	-0.1	-1.5
Trade	377.5	375.3	367.3	2.2	10.2
Wholesale Trade	75.4	75.5	74.6	-0.1	0.8
Retail Trade	302.1	299.8	292.7	2.3	9.4
General Merchandise and Apparel	47.7	47.4	45.5	0.3	2.2
Food Stores	50.5	50.1	49.4	0.4	1.1
Automotive and Service Stations	35.5	35.4	35.1	0.1	0.4
Eating and Drinking Places	109.0	107.6	104.8	1.4	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	94.8	95.3	95.3	-0.5	-0.5
Services and Miscellaneous	423.9	420.0	407.6	3.9	16.3
Hotels and Lodging Places	44.3	42.3	42.6	2.0	1.7
Business Services*****	82.7	82.3	79.3	0.4	3.4
Health Services	104.6	104.7	101.4	-0.1	3.2
Government	269.3	242.9	263.1	26.4	6.2
Federal	45.8	45.9	46.4	-0.1	-0.6

* Preliminary
** Revised
*** Adjusted to the Current Population Survey to reflect place of residence
**** Normal seasonal variations have been el
***** Business Services underwent a series of

ɔɛ and Employment

1 Thousands)

	MARICOPA COUNTY			AMOUNT CHANGE		PIMA COUNTY			AMOUNT CHANGE	
	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. - Sept.	1990 - 1991	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. - Sept.	1990 - 1991
	1061.1	1063.5	1080.8	-2.4	-19.7	316.8	315.0	318.5	1.8	-1.7
	51.5	51.5	44.7	0.0	6.8	11.6	12.0	12.4	-0.4	-0.8
	4.9%	4.8%	4.1%	—	—	3.7%	3.8%	3.9%	—	—
	4.7%	4.6%	3.9%	—	—	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	—	—
	1009.6	1012.0	1036.1	-2.4	-26.5	305.2	303.0	306.1	2.2	-0.9
ARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK										
	998.0	980.4	987.5	17.6	10.5	263.1	255.7	254.8	7.4	8.3
	132.9	133.3	138.0	-0.4	-5.1	25.3	25.4	26.3	-0.1	-1.0
	100.5	101.0	105.3	-0.5	-4.8	19.4	19.5	20.5	-0.1	-1.1
	3.5	3.5	4.1	0.0	-0.6					
	9.4	9.5	9.4	-0.1	0.0					
	47.0	47.3	49.3	-0.3	-2.3					
	32.4	32.3	32.7	0.1	-0.3	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	0.1
	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	0.1					
	11.8	11.9	12.2	-0.1	-0.4					
	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.2
	53.0	52.7	57.3	0.3	-4.3	15.5	15.8	15.1	-0.3	0.4
	56.7	57.4	58.5	-0.7	-1.8	10.5	10.4	9.5	0.1	1.0
	34.0	34.7	34.5	-0.7	-0.5	6.0	5.9	4.9	0.1	1.1
	22.7	22.7	24.0	0.0	-1.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	-0.1
	255.0	252.9	245.5	2.1	9.5	61.3	61.1	60.0	0.2	1.3
	61.0	61.0	60.4	0.0	0.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	-0.1	-0.1
	194.0	191.9	185.1	2.1	8.9	53.9	53.6	52.5	0.3	1.4
	29.3	29.1	27.6	0.2	1.7	8.8	8.7	8.3	0.1	0.5
	32.2	31.9	31.0	0.3	1.2	9.1	8.9	8.6	0.2	0.5
	22.2	22.2	21.7	0.0	0.5	5.8	5.7	5.7	0.1	0.1
	70.4	69.1	66.8	1.3	3.6	19.8	19.7	19.1	0.1	0.7
	75.7	76.1	76.1	-0.4	-0.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	0.0	0.0
	286.0	282.4	276.1	3.6	9.9	78.4	77.8	74.1	0.6	4.3
	27.3	25.4	25.8	1.9	1.5	6.3	6.0	6.0	0.3	0.3
	65.8	65.6	63.9	0.2	1.9	12.0	11.9	11.2	0.1	0.8
	67.2	67.3	65.9	-0.1	1.3	23.1	23.1	21.8	0.0	1.3
	138.0	124.9	135.3	13.1	2.7	58.0	51.1	55.9	6.9	2.1

m ...ed to reflect underlying economic trends
...s ...etween December 1987 and January 1988

Note: Annual averages may not total correctly due to rounding

Prepared by the Arizona Dept. of Economic Security, in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Non-metropolitan Counties
Labor Force and Employment
September 1991

	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	14,475	35,125	45,300	13,400	8,325	3,450
Total Unemployment	1,675	2,200	2,500	1,075	500	225
Rate	11.5%	6.3%	5.5%	8.1%	6.0%	6.5%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	13.3%	6.7%	6.4%	8.9%	6.1%	6.5%
Total Employment	12,800	32,925	42,800	12,325	7,825	3,225

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	15,775	25,800	43,925	11,925	5,550	3,500
Manufacturing	550	1,300	3,525	1,475	250	25
Mining & Quarrying	25	100	75	1,375	0	1,975
Construction	500	1,000	1,575	600	175	375
T.C.P.U.	1,900	1,725	2,600	525	125	50
Trade	1,500	5,050	10,400	2,375	1,600	300
F.I.R.E.	475	650	850	300	125	25
Services & Misc.	5,400	5,075	11,625	2,450	900	175
Government	5,425	10,900	13,275	2,825	2,375	575

	La Paz	Mohave	Navajo	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	5,425	38,325	26,750	37,500	11,575	42,250	49,700
Total Unemployment	450	2,350	2,350	3,025	2,000	2,000	11,500
Rate	8.2%	6.1%	8.7%	8.1%	17.3%	4.7%	23.1%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	7.8%	6.2%	10.5%	7.9%	12.8%	5.1%	19.0%
Total Employment	4,975	35,975	24,400	34,475	9,575	40,250	38,200

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	4,050	28,125	21,925	30,300	10,550	29,900	28,175
Manufacturing	275	2,575	2,000	3,550	1,000	2,475	2,175
Mining & Quarrying	75	50	1,225	4,150	25	1,075	50
Construction	300	2,700	850	475	325	2,475	1,425
T.C.P.U.	150	1,325	1,575	1,025	750	1,050	1,025
Trade	1,300	8,375	4,425	5,350	4,450	7,975	8,150
F.I.R.E.	100	1,400	450	775	275	1,025	1,000
Services & Misc.	900	7,150	5,325	5,025	1,825	7,575	6,125
Government	950	4,550	6,075	9,950	1,900	6,250	8,225

* Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to reflect place of residence.

** Seasonal adjustment not applicable for economic assistance programs.

T.C.P.U. = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

F.I.R.E. = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Arizona

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990
Manufacturing	$434.30	$438.34	$424.32	40.4	40.7	40.8	10.75	10.77	10.40
Aircraft & Missiles	657.90	669.20	662.09	45.0	45.4	46.3	14.62	14.74	14.30
Food & Kindred Prod.	327.73	338.91	359.10	37.8	39.0	39.9	8.67	8.69	9.00
Primary Metals	519.55	511.60	513.79	41.3	40.7	38.2	12.58	12.57	13.45
Machinery	432.40	432.52	376.27	40.0	39.9	38.2	10.81	10.84	9.85
Copper Mining	645.17	650.43	608.14	43.8	43.8	44.1	14.73	14.85	13.79
Construction	443.72	442.31	462.28	37.1	37.2	38.3	11.96	11.89	12.07
Utilities	734.51	738.26	739.38	41.9	42.6	45.5	17.53	17.33	16.25
Retail Trade**	280.99	273.90	262.60	32.7	32.3	32.5	8.59	8.48	8.08
Wholesale Trade	419.44	415.76	391.95	38.2	37.9	39.0	10.98	10.97	10.05

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Maricopa County

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990
Manufacturing	$451.82	$456.91	$453.00	41.3	41.5	42.1	10.94	11.01	10.76
Construction	463.64	468.54	490.53	37.3	38.0	39.4	12.43	12.33	12.45
Retail Trade**	298.37	296.29	279.98	33.6	33.9	32.9	8.88	8.74	8.51
Wholesale Trade	433.90	429.34	412.06	38.5	38.3	38.8	11.27	11.21	10.62

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Pima County

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept.* 1991	Aug.** 1991	Sept. 1990
Manufacturing	$417.44	$413.67	$359.95	40.1	39.7	37.3	10.41	10.42	9.65
Construction	391.46	388.36	407.73	37.0	36.5	37.1	10.58	10.64	10.99
Utilities	648.19	648.06	667.28	41.9	42.0	43.9	15.47	15.43	15.20

* Preliminary.

** Revised

*** Excludes eating and drinking places.

Note: These estimates are based on a sample of full- and part-time production and related employees whose payroll and hours are reported for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.
Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Arizona Labor Force and Employment for Economic Assistance Programs September 1991

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Statewide	1,709,518	1,614,605	94,913	5.6%
Apache	14,459	12,793	1,666	11.5
Cochise	35,132	32,928	2,204	6.3
Coconino	45,299	42,811	2,488	5.5
Gila	13,415	12,332	1,083	8.1
Graham	8,332	7,831	501	6.0
Greenlee	3,454	3,228	226	6.5
La Paz	5,421	4,979	442	8.2
Maricopa	1,061,134	1,009,614	51,520	4.9
Mohave	38,313	35,970	2,343	6.1
Navajo	26,740	24,402	2,338	8.7
Pima	316,752	305,186	11,566	3.7
Pinal	37,504	34,475	3,029	8.1
Santa Cruz	11,589	9,587	2,002	17.3
Yavapai	42,262	40,262	2,000	4.7
Yuma	49,712	38,207	11,505	23.1

These figures are the only official BLS labor statistics to be used for revenue sharingpurposes. They are not designed to be used as economic indicators.

NOTE: Series for Yuma and La Paz counties start January 1983. Data are not comparable to any past series.

Multiple Jobholders

(Continued from page 4)

4. Data from the CPS are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. The 1991 multiple-jobholding rate for Arizona was subject to an error factor of plus or minus .95 percent at the 90 percent confidence interval, which means there was a 90 percent chance that the state's rate would have been as high as 4.9 percent or as low as 2.9 percent. In either case, Arizona's rate would have been well below the national average of 6.2. The state's 1989 rate was subject to an error factor of plus or minus 1.4 percent at the 90 percent confidence interval, which means there was a 90 percent chance that the state's rate would have been as high as 6.3 percent or as low as percent 3.5 percent.

5. Since 1989, BLS has divided part-time employment for states into two categories — voluntary part-time and "part-time for economic reasons, usually part-time," or involuntary part-time. BLS publishes the data in its annual publication, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.*

6. CPS' estimate of part-time employment is subject to sampling error. Arizona's involuntary and voluntary part-time employment data for 1989 and 1990 were tested against BLS standards for statistical significance at the 90 percent confidence level, and the change between the two year's data could not be shown to be statistically significant. Additional information about the CPS employment survey, including details on sampling error, can be found in the BLS publication, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1990*, Bulletin 2381.

7. Agricultural shares of total employment are based on the annual average of 1990 CPS employment data, reported in the *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1990*, Bulletin 2381.

Labor Force

(Continued from page 5)

more than 10 years. Nevertheless, there were still 800 more people employed by transportation than in September a year ago. Not so, however, for the transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU) industry group as a whole, which was down 700 jobs both over-the-year and over-the-month.

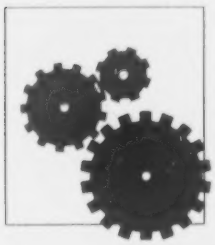
In summary, Arizona's unemployment rate rose slightly in September, which resulted more from seasonal expectations of greater unemployment losses and employment gains than from actual job losses. In addition, job losses continued in TCPU last month and resumed in manufacturing and FIRE after one month of gains.

— Ron Simon,
RA Economic Analysis Manager

Garrett Engine, AT&T Announce Layoffs; States Loses Out on Apple Facility

"New Developments" is featured each month as a service to our readers. This section is a compilation of public announcements and articles from newspapers and periodicals about events significant to Arizona labor markets. Due to space limitations, however, an exhaustive list of business news is not possible. In addition, the Arizona LMI Newsletter is not responsible for incorrect information reported by these sources.

MANUFACTURING — A sluggish aircraft industry forced **Garrett Engine Division in Phoenix to lay off 200 employees**, primarily engineers, in late October with more cutbacks expected by the end of the year, says a company official. Garrett Engine, which manufactures equipment for a variety of aircraft, expects to see its employment drop to around 4,000 by year end, 400 below its July levels. Garrett Engine is a subsidiary of Allied-Signal Aerospace Co., which is undergoing restructuring that is expected to lead to a loss of 2,300 positions nationwide.



In late September, **Apple Computer Inc.** announced it chose Austin, Texas, over three other cities, including Phoenix, for a **customer-service operation** expected to employ around 500 workers. Arizona made a solid effort to land the Apple facility, but several factors hurt the state, said an article in *The Business Journal*, including a lack of Martin Luther King state holiday and a state-funded job-training program. No corporate income tax and an offer of 80 percent tax abatement helped Texas' cause, the article said.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. eliminated 124 non-management positions at its Phoenix cable-manufacturing plant in September because of slack demand for cable and wire products. The plant, which employed about 1,850 workers before the layoffs, hasn't had any cutbacks since 1989.

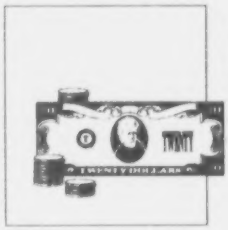
A north Phoenix plant that will make a device that regulates diesel truck-fuel consumption is expected to employ up to 50 workers. **Kinetic Technology** has set up a **16,000-square-foot plant near the Deer Valley Airport** to manufacture the Unison Fuel Control System, which in tests has shown to save up to 23 percent in fuel consumption. The facility was expected to open by the end of October.

MiNT Corp., a Tucson manufacturer of electronic and electromechanical products, expects to **continue hiring through the second quarter of 1992** for work on an $8.5 million marine navigational radar/anti-collision warning system used by small- and medium-sized fishing and pleasure boats.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Due to defense cutbacks and thus fewer federal contracts, **Loral Defense Systems' facility in Litchfield Park**, 20 miles west of Phoenix, has **reduced it workforce from 1,600 to 500 in the last four years**. However, Loral expects its workforce will stabilize in 1992 and possibly increase slightly because the New York-based company is optimistic about landing several major contracts involving its specialty of radar technology.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE — **Valley National Bank** announced in mid-October plans to **eliminate 300 positions**, 4.6 percent of its workforce, by year-end, expected to save $8 million annually and improve productivity ratios. The Phoenix-based bank is offering severance packages to some who lose their jobs — either voluntarily or through forced cutbacks — and pay through December 31 to all who are laid off. Despite the cutbacks, Valley National is planning to open four new branches in the near future — one each in Nogales, Scottsdale, Chandler, and Mesa.



SERVICES — Pennsylvania-based **Continental Medical Systems Inc.** is expected to **create around 300 jobs** in Arizona by the end of next year with the opening of two medical-rehabilitation facilities, one in Chandler and the other in Tucson. Continental is planning to build a 56,000-square-foot, $10 million building on six acres in Chandler and already is constructing a similar-size facility on the campus of Northwest Hospital in Tucson. Each will employ between 140 and 160 people in a variety of occupations.

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